# EUROPE.

ONE DAY LATER NEWS.

THE CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

### The German-Italian Question Unchanged

FATHER POINT, Menday, May 14, 1866. The steemship Moravian from Liverpool 3d, via Londonderry 4th inst, has passed this point, on route to Quebec. Her advices are one day later than per steamship City of

The eteauribip Belgian, from Ireland, arrived out on the

## Great Britain.

In the House of Commons, on the 1d, the bill legalizing sarriages with a deceased wife's sister was rejected by 19

marriages with a deceased wife's sister was rejected by 19 majority.

Satterthwaite's Chreniar, dated on the evening of the 2d, says, we have to report a weak and declaring market for American securities. There had been but little demand for home account, and quotations have been almost matirely governed by continental operations, which, during the past week, have been puncipally large sales of 5-20s. They close strong at 63/268, while Illinois Centrals and Erics are relatively even more depressed, the former being last quoted 77/478, and the inter 59/266. Atlantic and Great Western participated in the general depression and debentures close at 75-276.

The English funds continued drouping, and much heaviness and uncasiness prevailed. The discount demand at the Bank had been heavy, and the draw of gold for the Continued continued.

#### Anstrin. Prussin, and Etaly.

Anstria, Prassia, and Italy.

Intelligence from Vienna, Berlin and Florence continues memoring.

Armaments were vigorously pushed ferward by Austria, and goods trains had been suspended on the Trieste Railread in order to quicken military transportation.

At Berlin it was expected that a further augmentation of the Pussian army would be made, and ramors had been current, but proved false, that Prussian troops had actually untered Saxony.

A Florence telegram to the Paris Temps, states positively that Gen. La Marmora was about to assume command of the army, and he succeeded in the Ministry by Baren Ricasoli.

Prance would offer to mediate between Austria and Prustan, but were not generally credited.

The Prussian note of April 28, in reply to the Austria and
dispatch of the 28th, expresses surprise that Austria should brie withdrawn her forces from Behemia only to continue armamente, etc., and that the Imperial Government has not called on the Middle States to disarm. Brussia, says the dispatch, is still ready to reduce her army to a peace feeting if Austria will carry into effect her consent to take

feeting if Austria will carry into effect her consent to take similar measures.

The Berlin correspondent of The London Times says:

"Italy began to arm a month ago, at the time when the two German Powers were in the hight of their dispute. Austria was about to disarm, when the pride of the Emperor was aroused by the preparations which Italy had commenced, with the view of striking a blow in case of war between Austria and Prussia. Austria then began to arm, instead of disarming, and Italy returned menace for because."

LIVERFOOL, May 4.—The steamship Helvetia, from Liverpool, 2d, for New York, has put back with the cholera on board. Two deaths occurred before the reached Queenstown from Liverpool.

The National Steamship Line have decided to stop German engigration through their vessels.

The Government has ordered a full examination of all German emigrants before their admission to England.

The cholera made its first appearance among the German emigrants while they were in Liverpool.

Gladstone's budget repeals the duty on timber and pepper, and proposes an arrangement for the reduction of the National debt.

The German-Italian question remains unchanged.

National debt.
The German-Italian question remains unchanged.
Italy has telegraphed to the French Government that an
Baragement has been entered into not to attack Austria.
The Faris Bourse is firmer, with an advance.

#### Commercial Intelligence.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, May 4, evening—Cotton.—The sales of the week foct up 42,000 bales including 4,500 bales to proculators and 9,500 bales to exporters. The market has raised full, with a decline of 14d. # h on the week on all occriptions. The sales to day (Friday) were 6,000 bales, including 1,500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market alsoes dall and unchanged, at the following quotations: Fair Orieans, 16d.; Fair Mobile, 16d.; Fair Upland, 14d.; Hidding Orieans, 14d.; Midding Mobile, 14d.; Midding Upland, 13d. Stock in port 785,000 bales of American.

Breads wife steady and unchanged.

Provisions very dall and tending downward.

Trade Report.—The Manchester market is fat, with a declining tendency for Goods and Yarns.

Verbor, May 4, evening.—Consels closed at 84,286; for Midding of AMS (50).

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The latest sales were: U. 8, Five AME

## The Cholers in England.

The Cholera in Rugland.

From The Lendon Times,

The news that a fixtal case of Asiatic cholera has occurred at Bristol justifies the warning issued last week by the Privy Council. The person attacked was a sailor who had just come over from Rotterdam to London, and doubtless throught the seeds of the disease with him. "There is still time for our boards of health and municipal bodies to prepare valuable safeguards against the approach of cholera. There are spots in almost every town which medical men could point out as the favorite haunts of fever and contumption, and in nine cases out of ten reasons could be assigned for their unhealthless. To these spots at tention should first and at once be directed, for they are the spenings through which, if anywhere, the cholera is sure to fire an entrance. As a thunderstorm may sweep over a city without doing any mischief unless a projecting spire chances to attract the lightning, so an epidemic may hover around it without lodging itself there if it find no vulnerable point for its focus. It is true that all the circumstances which determine the course of cholera are not yet ascertained. Why it should be checked by cold weather, why it should remain dormant when checked, and resume its onward career from the same district, why it should remain dormant when checked, and resume its onward career from the same district, why it should remain dormant when checked, and resume its onward career from the same district, why it should remain dormant when checked, and resume its onward career from the same district, why it should remain dormant when checked, and resume its onward career from the same district, why it should remain dormant when checked, and resume its onward career from the same district. Why it should have the same district why it should be checked by cold manufact of sold when the same likely to suffer. Not more than a mouth ago the western counties of England, no one causofied their sanitary duties are most likely to suffer. Not more than account which the most

## Meeting of the Freedmen of Newbern, N. C.

VISIT OF GENS. STEADMAN AND FULLARTON. A meeting was yesterday convened by the freedmen of this town, to consider the statements which had been made by Gens. Steadman and Fullarton, and the letter which appeared in The Herald on the 2d inst. It was generally felt that the course adopted by those gentlemen was intended to damage the Bureau, and not to correct abuses, and that the statement that the gentlemen who demanded an investigation into the conduct and administration of E. S. Fitz, "had not de those charges with any desire to benefit the freedmen, made those charges with any desire to beneat the freedment. But from mere personal spite," was a gratuitous insult, unsupported by even a shadow of evidence, but in direct contradiction to the whole facts of the case, which were well known to many of the audience. The assembly, which was large and eathusiastic, then unanimously adopted the following resolutions, which are their spontaneous utterance, no one clee having had a hand in their production either in suggesting any of the ideas embodied, or the words by which they are conveyed: Whereas, it has pleased this Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, to appoint certain Generals to visit it should be and inquire into the shells of the Freedment Burson, not, we charter and for the purpose of correcting existing evils or perfecting the stand, for the purpose, but for the purpose, as appears to us, of inding some ground for demanding its removal and creating political capitals in favor of the Freident's policy, which, if carried out, will, we have place as in a very precarious condition. Be it Resolved,

I That so long as the State and the United States (tovernments retipes to grant us the right of suffrage, the only peaceable means of protecting or own interests; so long as the punishment influed on a solved man for crime, or pretended crime, is different from what would be inflicted on a white man for a similar offense; so long as ecieted men, if accessitated to be abroad siter a certain hour at hight, see subject to arrest, earth, and the forfeiture of weapons, if they have any, while white may gen walk at all hours without molestation; in a word so long as we are not made equal before the law, we consider the Freedmen's Sureau an indisposable necessity.

II. That while we strongly condended the boundary of a man's house well not be considered a sufficient ground for pulling it down and flying out of doors, neither can have now been able to anxiety all concerned, yet, as few leaky places on the roof of a man's house well not be considered but from mere personal spite," was a gratuitous insult, unsup-

th, we will be such a south for determine every described as means of presperity.

That not hold declamation, high sounding words, or multiplicity remises, but acts, which speak loader than words, are the standard which we shall judge of our friends; and as the majority now in great have evidenced their determination to exhaust every effort source to us all the blessings of freedom, we recognize in them and a supporters our best friends, and doubt the sincerity of all pre-leaf friends who copiese their general yells.

That a copy of the foregoing the first be forwarded to the Ches. Summer and the Res. Thadeau Stevens the editors of Taimerra, and The Michaelshie Incorporate and The Machinetes

### AN APPEAL

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMAN.

Adopted by the Eleventh National Woman's Rights Convention held in New York City Thursday, May 10, 1966.

To the Senate and House of Representatives : We have already appeared many times during the present session before your honorable body, in petitions, asking the enfranchisement of woman, and new, from this National Convention, we again make our appeal, and urge you to
lay no hand on that "pyramid of rights," the Constitution of
the Fathers, unless to add glory to its hight, and strength to its foundation.

We will not rehearse the oft repeated arguments on the natural rights of every citizen, pressed as they have been on the nation's conscience for the last 30 years in securing freedom for the black man, and so grandly echeed on the floor of Congress during the past Winter. We cannot add one line or precept to the inexhaustible speech recently made by Charles Summer in the Senate, to prove that "no just Government can be formed without the consent of the governed;" to prove the dignity, the education the power, the necessity, the salvation of the ballot in the hand of every man and woman; to prove

acred rights of the individual.

As you are familiar with that speech of the session on "EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL," so convincing in facts, so clear in philosophy, and so elaborate in quotation from the great minds of the past, without reproducing the chain of arguments. permit us to call your attention to a few of its unanswerable assertions on the ballot. "I plead now for the ballot, as the great guarantee; and the only sufficient guarantee—being in itgreat guarantee; and the only sufficient guarantee—being in itself peacemaker, reconciler, schoolmaster and protector—to
which we are bound by every necessity and every reason; and
I speak also for the good of the States lately in Rebellion, as
well as for the glory and safety of the Republic, that it may be
an example to mankind."

"Ay, sir, the bollot is the Columbiad of our political life, and
every citizen who has it is a full-armed Monitor."

"The ballot is schoolmaster. Reading and writing are of inestimable value, but the ballot teaches what these cannot
teach."

"The ballot is rehealth are Reading and writing are of inestimable value, but the ballot teaches what these cannot teach."

"Fintarch records that the wise men of Athens charmed the people by saying that Equality causes no War, and 'both the rich and poor repeated it."

"The ballot is like charity, which never faileth, and without which man is only as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal. The ballot is the one thing needfal, without which rights of testimony and all other rights will be no better than ends wob, which the master will break through with imponity. To bim who has the ballot all other things shall be given-protection, exportantly, education, a homestead. The ballot is like the Horn of Abundance, out of which overflow rights of every kind, with corn, oution, rice, and all the fruits of the earth. Or, better still, it is like the hand of the body, without which man, who is now only a little lower than the anget must have continued only a little above the brates. They are fearfully and wonderfully made; but as is the hand in the work of civilization, so as the ballot in the work of government. Give me the ballot, and I can move the world."

"Do you wish to see harmony truly prevail, so that industry, society, government, civilization, may all prosper, and the Republic may wear a crown of true greatness? Then do not neglect the ballot.

"Lamertine said 'universal suffrage is the first truth and only easis of every national republic."

In regard to "qualifications," should you adopt the joint resolutions before Congress to intraduce the word "male" into the Federal Constitution, or eans the report of the Reconstruction Committee of Fifteen, you require an insurmonatiable "qualification" of one half your tax-paying citizens, which according to Mr. Summer, is tyranny. "It is "qualifications' only," he says, "which the States can determine, meaning by this limited term, those requirements of personal condition which are regarded as essential to the security of the franchise. These 'qualifications' cannot be

fication for the ballot. Women read and write, hold many offices under Government, pay taxes, and the penalties of orline, and yet are allowed to exercise but the one right of petition.

For 20 years we have labored to bring the statute laws of the constitution, and have been so far successful that in many little remains to be done but to secure the right of suffrage. Hence, our prompt protest against the propositions before Congress to introduce the word "male" into the Federal Constitution, which, if successful, would block all State action in giving the ballot to woman. As the only way disfranchised citizens can appear before you, we availed ourselves of the sacred right of petition. And, as our representatives, it was your duty to give those petitions a respectful reading and a serious consideration. How well a Republican Senate performed that duty, is already inscribed on the page of history. Some tell use its not judicious to press the claims of woman now; that this is not the time. Time! When you propose legislation so fatal to the best interests of woman and the nation, shall we be silent till the deed is done? No! As we love republican ideas we must recist tyranny. As we honor the position of American Senator, we must appeal from the politician to the man.

With man, woman shared the dangers of the Mayflower on a stormy sea, the dreary landing on Plymouth, the rigors of a New-England Winter and the privations of a seven years war. With him she bravely threw off the British yoke, felt every pulsation of his heart for freedom, and inspired the glowing eloquence that maintained it through the agony and death, the resurrection and triumph of another revolution, doing all in our power to miligate its borrors and gild its glories. And now, think you, we have no souls to fire, no brains to weigh your arguments; that after education such as this we can atand allent witnesses, while you sell our birthright of hiberty to save from a timely death as effet political organization?

No, as we respect womanhood, we m

patrictism, for the highest good of every citizen, for the safety of the Republic, and as a spotless example to the nations of the earth.

John M. Botte to Congress.

Aston House, May 12, 1866. To the Members of the Senate and House of Propresenta-

tives of the United States. GENTLEMEN: I feel that if any one, strivily in private life, has a right without presumption to studyes the loyal representative men of this nation upon a subject we are all slike interested in, that I might venture to do so without offense, and without rendering myself obnoxious to the

charge of vanity.

I have no personal favors to ask at the hands of any one.
I have no "ax to grind." I am a candidate or applicant for no office. I desire no preferment. I belong to no political organization. I am entirely free to throw the weight of any little influence I may be able to command in favor of such men and such measures as my judgment may approve, and against such as that judgment may con-demn. I can therefore afford to be honest, to be truthful, independent and patriotic, and I may be excused for say-ing that I occupy a stand-point I think free from all prejudice and passion, which are too apt to have their in-fluence, and to control the action of those who are sur-rounded by a constantly overheated political atmosphere. But while I belong to no political organization, my sympathies, affinities and cooperation, are, as they always have been, entirely with the unconditional Union men of

the country.

May I therefore be permitted to ask your calm and de liberate attention to the views presented below. The difficulty of seeing and conversing with each member in private is my reason for adopting this public mode of com-

Twelve years ago, I addressed myself, as now, from this home to Congress against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the bitter fruits of which we are now all tasting. I hope this will not pass unbeeded, as did my urgent entreaties then.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Јони М. Вотте. OBJECTIONS TO THE REPORT OF THE RECONSTRUCTION

Objections to the report of the relief of the Union white men of the South, but leaves them and the State Governments in the hands of the unreconstructed Rebels for the next four years, who will improve the opportunity to educate the people, without restraint, to a more embittered spirit of disaffection and disloyally to the Government of the United States, and in four years we shall hardly have a loyal man left in the South; self-preservation will drive them into the ranks of the other party, and the Southern States will constitute an element of weakness rather than of strength to the Government.

Second: The disfranchisement proposed is made to depend upon the grade of offices held, instead of the grade of offices committed, and is limited to the higher classes of officers, civil and military, the latter including all over the rank of Colonel, leaving all the guerrilla chiefs and their subordinate officers, to say nothing of privates—all of whom would have been Generals if they could, many of whom, too, committed the greatest afrocties of the warfere hereafter to participate in the councils of the nation. It also leaves those who voted in Convention for O.di nances of Secession—which was a declaration of war against the United States, and in the absence of which there would have been no Robellion—likewise free. It imposes no disqualification upon those mischievous politicians who, for 39 years, have been stirring up disaffection and rebellion among the people. Nor does it in any degree affect the sympathizers with and cooperators in the Rebellion in the Northern States, who are, if possible, more guilty and more obnoxious than those in the South.

Third: The bilt proposed cannot receive the President's sanction, nor is the Constitutional Amendment at all likely to receive the approval of the necessary number of State Legislatures.

Fourth: It is extremely improbable that any Southern State will adopt the conditions prescribed, and four years hence we shall be us far from reconstruction as we are now.

have been secured in these civil rights. Woman how holds a wast amount of the property in the country, and pays by the properties of the property in the country, and pays by them, do you drive prepared them, of the property of them, do you drive prepared to the property of them, do you drive prepared to the property of them, do you do the prepared to the property of them, do you do the prepared to the property of the property

An Explanation to be Demanded of an English Man-of-War in Firing on a Pleasure

Party.

EASTFORT, Me., Menday, May 14, 1866.

Acting-Admiral Boggs has just left here in the steamer
De Soto to demand an explanation from the commander
of the English steamer at St. Andrews, in regard to the
firing into the pleasure-boat off Roffenston, with a party
of Americans on Board.

EFFECTS OF THE TORNADO. - We are informed that the tornado which passed over our city on Sunday afternoon, proved quite severe in the neighborhood of Cornwall, in Orange County. Trees of large size were broken off or torn up by the roots; bee hives, cucumber frames and other move-able articles abandoned the premises of their owners in the and carriers annually manner, and considerable damage was done to some of the fine country seats in that vicinity. In Williamsburgh and Green Point considerable damage was done to trees, signs and awnings. A shed in Underhill's shipyard was blown down, and its materials scattered to a considerable distance. On the Cypress Hills road, a wagon in which a man was riding. was struck by lightning and one of the wheels disabled, but neither the driver nor the horse were injured.

VIOLATING THE EXCESS LAW.—The following persons were yeaterday arraigned before Justice Dodge on the charge of violating the Excise Law, in having kept their saloons open for the sale of liquor on Sunday;
Charles Recker, No. 47 Woosterst.
Charles Recker, No. 170 Frince-st.
Michael Ordner, N. 213 Greenest.
George Miller, Nos. 21 and 32 East Fourteenth-st.
Philip Owe, No. 25 Thompson-st.
Jacob Rannchart, No. 190 Springst.
George Mills, Nos. 21 and 32 East Fourteeth-st.
Joseph Brumer, No. 100 West Thirtieth-st.
Wm. Germanch, No. 16 Lercy place.
Geo. W. Bhaw, No. 12 Mercer-st.
Chas. Sect. No. 526 Greenest.

VIOLATING THE EXCISE LAW .- The following per-

The prisoners were held to had in the sum of \$300 each

METROPOLITAN HEALTH ORDINANCES.

The Code to Take Effect To-Day - Dutles of Citizens and Provisions of the Code-Abstractof the Sanitary Regulations for the Ensuing

The Code of Health Ordinances and the rules and Sanitary Regulations recently adopted by the Metropolitan Board of Health, take effect to-day. They are for the most part a riemactment of existing City Ordinances and State
Laws upon health matters; but they are of the utmost importance to the city, and, if enforced, will, to a certain extent at
least, revolutionize the Metropolitan Sanitary District. Heretofore, almost every provision of the Health Laws of both New-York and Brooklyn have been utterly disregarded. No onpretended to obey, no one cared to enforce them. The penal-ties for their violation were unheeded, and the city codes were encumbered with enactments that might better, perhaps have had no legal existence. By the 74th Chapter of the Laws of 1866, the Board of Health is empowered to make such rules and regulations as it may deem advisable, and to require the Board of Police to execute and enforce them. With this power, by the assistance of the Metropolitan Police, and with a disposition to protect the Health District from everything power, by the assistance of the Metropolitan Police, and with a disposition to protect the Health District from everything prejudicial to life and bealth, much may be effected. This is the sole purpose of the Code of Health Ordinances, an abstract of which we publish herewith, and we ask our readers and all good citizens to ponder them carefully, and to rive them and their enforcement such attention as the sanitary condition so organity demands. SANIARY DUTIES OF CITIZESS.

The first provision to be found in the code is one of great importance, and affects every citizen of the district. It is ordered that no person shall carelessly or negligently do, advise, or contribute to the doing of any and dangerous to life or detrimental to health, nor shall any person omit to take any precaution, reasonable and proper, to prevent detriment to the life or health of any human being.

All persons, including dectors and druggists, are forbidden to make cell, prepare or administer any prescription or medicine under any fraudulent name, direction or pretense, or to make any deceptive representation to any other person as to ghe kind, quality, purpose or effect of any drug or article of fered as drink, food or medicine, save for a good cause and with proper notice.

THE SALE OF POISONUS SUBSTANCES.

No poisonous substance shall be held for sare or sold, except for lawful purposes, and by competent persons, nor shall any such substance he delivered to any person, unless the same is marked "poison," and not even when so marked to any person which the party who delivers the same has reason to think intended it for any lilegal or improper use.

No person shall make or have for sale any poisonous, unvised seed, or a present thereto crait any act recurred, or do any act founded, by any law or beath regulation of this State, opplicable in any part of the Health District.

CARE OF FREMEES.

All persons are required to conduct their business and to keep their propises at all times in such a manner that they shall not be prejudical to l

Health.

MARRIAGES, EIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Those who perform marriage ceremonies are required to keep a registry, and to record therein the fail names of the parties married. Those who professionally anist or advise at any birth shall keep a registry thereof, and any one who has attended any person at a last tilness, as a prefessional adviser, shall also make and preserve a registry, stating the cause of death and date, hour, place and street number where it took place. They are also required to present such registers to the Board of Health within five days after the birth or marriage, and within 36 hours after the death of any person to whom such registry mey relate. It is made the duty of Coroners to make a return of all inquisitions taken by them except when by law the inquests are to be filed elsewhere, in which case it shall be their duty to file a written statement, so far as they are able, of the cause, date and pince of death of any person on the body of whom an inquest may be held. It is also made the day of every person who has discovered the body of any dead human being or any part thereof, unless there is reason to believe the death already publicly known, to communicate the fact to the Board of Health, with the place where and the time when the discovery was made, and where the same is or may be found.

CONTACIOUS DISEASES.

It is made the duty of every physician, inn. keeper, board-

into the advanted activated of the activate of the continuous of the "qualification" of case half your transpring eithers, which according to Mr. Stormer, styragon." It is qualified to the continuous and condition which are regarded as essential to the search of the translets. These qualified the the search of the translets. These qualified the the search of the translets of the qualified the the search of the translets. The qualified the the search of the translets. The qualified the law is the translets of the qualified the law. A permanent or instrumentable "qualification" in the translets of the qualified the law. A permanent or instrumentable "qualification" in the translets of the qualified the law. A permanent or instrumentable "qualification" in the translets of the qualified the law. The proposed team of the qualified the law is the translet of the qualified the law is the proposed to the translet of the qualified the law is the proposed to the proposed t

any facts connected with any person or thing on the vessel under his control which be may have reason to think would endanger the public health MEAT, FISH, AND VEGETABLE VENDERS.

All mest and regetables venders are required to have a permit from the Board of Health. No meats, this, birds, fowle, vegetables or milk not being leasility. Peats, sound, wholesome, and ands for food, shall be brought within any city or village of the District one than four weeks, or pir less than five weeks? or lamb less than eight weeks old at the date of its death, or the meat thereof, shall be offered for sale, nor any meager, tickly or unwholesome fish, kirds or fowls shall be bought or sold for food in the District. No eattle shall be killed willed in an overheated, faverish or diseased condition; but the keeping and slaughting of all cattle, and the preparation of all meat, fish, birds and fowls, shall be done in the manner best adapted to secure their wholesomeness for food. No eattle shall be darried while bound by the legs or tied down by the neck in any vehicle, but shall be allowed to stand freely while being transported. No eattle shall be driven in the streets except between the hours of p for the evening an ontone hour after unrited to the month, together, and these through those streets and avenues where they will lenst endanger the lives of human beings. All eattle must be kept in places where the water ventilation and food shall be sufficient and wholesome for the preservation of their health. It is made the duty of every person knowing of any unsound or unhealthy article of food being offered for sale to report the fact to the Board of Health. No dead animal above the sice of a rabbit will be permitted to be offered for sale to report the fact to the Board of Health. No dead animal above the sice of a rabbit will be permitted to a shall have cased dripping thereform. No decayed or un wholesome vegetables shall be brought into the District or sold, nor any unwholesome, deleterious, or adultariated liquid for use as a drink for human beings.

All stalls for the sole of meats and vegetables, and all bidlings where cattle was any sole of the sole o

before its removal.

MANURE.

Owners and occupants of stables in which horses, cattle or swise are kept, are required to have all figuid accumulations and manure removed daily to some proper place, and their

yards, stables, and appurtenences kept in a cleanly and whole-some condition. No person will be permitted to make any ac-cumulation or deposit of manure within the built up portions of New-York or Brocklyn, nor upon the docks or piers, nor upon any vessel or scow, save such as are to be spendily re-

No swine will be permitted to run at large in the cities of New-York or Brooklyn, nor will any one be allowed to keep them within 1,000 feet of any residence, place of business or street without a permit, and any place where they may be kept must be at all times in a cleanly and wholesame condition. No cattle, sheep, horse, goat, goose, male, or any dangerous or offensive animal will be permitted to go at large, nor shall they be yarded within or adjacent to the built-up portions of New-York or Brooklyn. No diseased animals, nor any that have been exposed to any disease that is contagious among such animals, shall be brought into either of these cities. All that are mad must be killed; all that have been exposed, con, fined for a prefer length of time; and the dead bodies o animals barred at once, not less than three feet underground, at some place not within 1,000 feet of any residence.

The ordinances provide that no person shall leave in or throw into any place or water any offensive matter, or expose or bury the body of any dead animal in any street or public place. All dead animals, or those past recovery, must be removed. No one not authorized will be permitted to interfere with any doud, slek or injured animals, and it is made the duty of the owner or person having change of such animal to give notice of the fact to the Board of Hesith unless it is at once removed.

BONE BOLLING. SWINE, CATTLE AND OTHER ANIMALS.

The business of bone-bolling, bone-crushing, bone-prinding, bone-burning, shell-burning fat-bolling, and the skinning of dead animals, the making and all occupations dangerous or detrimental to life or health must not hereafter be established in any city or village of the district, and every such pursuit must be promptly discontinued, unless its continuance allowed by a permit from the Board of Health. No establishment for tunning, skinning, scouring, or for dressing hides or leather, or for carrying on any offensive or noisonat trade will be allowed in the built up pertions of New York or Brooklyn without a permit.

MILK, BUTTER AND COWS.

be allowed in the built up perticus of New York or Brooklyn without a permit.

MILK, BUTTER AND COWS.

No person shall have or offer for sale any unwholesome, watered or adulterated milk, crawill-milk, or milk from cows that for the most part lived in stables, or fed on swill or garbage, nor only butter or cheese made from any such milk, nor any unwholesome butter or cheese. No person will be permitted to keep more cows or other cattle than at the rate of 15 to an arce, within the built up portions of any city or village, without a permit. All stables must be kept in a cleanly and wholesome cendition, and no animal allowed in them while infected with any disease that is contagious or pestilential.

TENEMENT AND BOARDING-HOUSER.

It is made the duty of owners of tenement-houses, lodging and boarding-houses to have them adequately lighted, ventilated, purified, cleaned and provided with all needful drainage and sewerage. They will not be permitted to rent or lease, or allow to be fixed as tenement or lodging-house any appartment of any building which has not more than one-half its hight and space above the level of the sidewalk; no boarding-house keeper will be allowed to entertain more persons than one for loof or the feet of contents, and for the purpose of computing this space no cellar, closes, hall, or cupbourd, nor any room not properly lighted and ventilated shall be taken into account. The manager or keeper of any such house will not be allowed to offer for food or draik any deleterations or unwholesome substance, or to permit anything to be done or to issue dangerous to life or prejudicial to health.

The Board of Health has emacted that no manufacturer of gas.

The Board of Health has enacted that ne manufacturer of gas shall throw, deposit or allow to run into any of the public waters, sewers, streets or places any gas, tar or refuse matter, nor shall any such person allow any substance to escape which shall be needlessly offensive or dangerous or prejudicial to life

DRINES AND LIQUOES.

That no person chall seil or give to any person any intoxicating or exciting drink if there he any reason to believe such drink may cause or contribute to danger or detriment to life or health; and no person chall seil or give to any child under it years of age any intoxicating liquid. That no distiller, brewer, or other person shall manufacture or sell any liquid designed as a drink or bevorage which would be, if used, needlessly dangerous or which is not whelesome, genuine and safe as such drink.

FINEARMS AND DEADLY WEAPONS.

needlessly dangerous or which is not wholesome, genuine and safe as such drink.

Finearms and deal, loan, give, or allow to be taken by any other person shall sell, loan, give, or allow to be taken by any other person shall sell, loan, give, or allow to be taken by any other person shall be reason to think danger to life may weapon, when there shall be reason to think danger to life may lilegaily result therefrom; nor call sany person set off or fire any gin, or other firearm, or rock blast in any public street or place in the built up portions of any city in the district unless pursuant to some competent authority.

EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES.

That no person shall store in any building, or have in any vessel, or transport in any vehicle more than 25 pounds of genpowder without a permit; nor without such permit shall any persons have or keep more than 25 pounds of any other combustible material, fireworks, explosive fluid or similar material in any building, vessel or vehicle, in any city or village of the District.

That no person shall erect or establish any manufactory for

#### CITY NEWS. Bull's HEAD. - Monday, May 14. - The cattle mar-

ket opened this meratog with only 2,772 bullocks on sale, which is 200 less than last Monday, and the total supply of the week is 1,600 less than last week. This short supply encouraged brokers to start prices at a cent advance upon last Monday. of J. Johnson, catra fine Obio, Durhams, estimated to avof J. Johnson, catra and collow Bernamic estimated to average 91 cut, and sell at 171 218c. Fig. Some small lots of the choice of other droves sold at 18c; but the great bulk of the stock, which is of good fair average quality, sold at 15217c., though a few very coarse heasts sold at 13214c; or on the whole, an advance upon all grades of half a cent a pound in price, and very near that in estimate of weights. The average though a few very coarse beasts sold at 1325/8c; or on the whole, an advance upon all grades of haif a cent a pound in price, and very near that in estimate of weights. The average upon the whole market is therefore given in quotations haif a cent higher than last week, but at the same time we presume the cost to butchers will be hearly an average of inrequarters, and to many who bought early in the day a fall cent. In the afterneon there was a material decline and dull trade, and an unusual proportion of unsoid stock at 30 clock, with a dragging market from that on till sundown, when buyers got ballocks at prices that would not have been looked at in the morning. One wholesale butcher told us that he got a fine lot at 16c, per him the differnoon which were held at 17c, in the morning. The weather tolday is equally in favor of drovers, being blear, dry and cold. But the reason why prices advanced is not on account of the weather and short supply half so much as it is owing to the fact that nearly all the sellers are the owners of the droves they are handling, having bought them on speculation; and in some cases, the present owners are the fourth class since the stock left the feeders, and all of them have made "a commission." As cattle are all sold to butchers on credit, the brokers have the power, whenever the supply is a little short, to name their own prices.

The sheep market is foil and about one fourth cent lower than last Monday, but a cent higher than it has been part of the time since then. The range of the prices of sheared sheep is 6; at 74c, per fit, and wool sheep 829c. There has been but few unsheared in market this week. Lumbs sell at \$4.502.\$5.50 a head, or 1234 fee per fit, ordinary quality.

There are 32 car-loads of logs on the market, selling at 10 2105; per fit, he weather being much in favor of this branch of the live stock trade.

IN BAD COMPANY .- On Friday last William Bodtke formed the acquaintance of Peter Robinson and Wilham Smith at No. 109 Cherry-st., and, after drinking some time, Bodike rather incantiously admitted that he had a deposit of \$410 to his credit in the Bowery Savings Bank. It was proposed to him by his new-found friends that he should draw proposed to him by his new-found friends that he should draw this amount out, and this he finally consented to do, they accompanying him to the bank in order, as they stated, that everything should be done all right. The money was procured, and the party returned to the house in Cherryst. There Roddiss hung up his coat, in one of the pockets of which was the money, and requested Smith to watch it while he left the room for a short time. On the return of Bodtke, he discovered that his new-found friends had left, taking with them his cost and money. The victim communicated the fact of his loss to Officer Hamblin of the Fourth Precinct, and the officer subsequently learned that the thieves had started for Ulster County. He followed in pursuit, and at Kingston, with the assistance of Sheriff Sawine of Ulster County, took the thieves into custody. On searching them \$502\$ was found. Yesterday the prisoners were brought to this city, and committed by Justice Hogau. They are well known thieves.

A PICKPOCKET PURSUED AND CAUGHT BY A WO-MAN .- As Mrs. Frederick A. Fester, residing in Irvington. Westchester County, alighted from a University-place car, at the corner of Twelfth-st., yesterday, she discovered that her pocket had been picket of a wallet containing \$18. The car in which she had ridden was too far off for her to overtake it; in which she had ridden was too far off for her to overtake it; she therefore determined to take the next one that came along, and on enterion it informed the conductor of her loss, and her belief that the thief was still in the car ahead, and added that if the car ahead was overtaken she could point out the thief. The speed of the car was quickened, and the one ahead signaled to stop. Just before the car containing Mrs. F. came up with the one ahead, a man left the latter, and attempted to hurry off. The slarm was given, and he was arrested by officer McDonald, of the Fifteenth Precinct. On being searched the stolen wallet was found in his possession and restored to the owner. Subsequently Justice Bedge committed the prisoner (who gave his name as bitward Horton) for trial.

NEW-YORK LAW INSTITUTE.- The annual election of officers for the Law Institute was held on Monday, there being no opposition except in one instance, with the

following result:

President, James T. Brady, First Vice Fresident, James W. Gerard;
Second Vice Fresident, Heary A. Cram; Third Vice Fresident, Char.
Tracy; Trasquer, Charles O'Connor; Recording Secretary, Jeseph S.
Bowerth; Corresponding Secretary, Englantin D. Sillinan; Librarian, Aaron J. Vanderspeel, Library Committee, Frederick A. Talemadge, Worthington Romaine, Christopher C. Langdell, Robert D.
Holmes; Committee on Juteprodence, William M. Evarts, John W.
Holmes; Committee on Juteprodence, William M. Evarts, John W.
Chason, C. Bainbridge Smith, Enoch L. Fancher; Committee of Censorbite, Frastus G. Benedict, Charles F. Southmayd, John McKeon,
Benjamin V. Abbott, Edmund Terry, Anthony R. Dyett, Benjamin T.
Kissam, Henry D. Sedgwick, Thomas M. North.

COLLECTOR SMYTHE'S VISIT TO THE CUSTOM-HOUSE

-Collector Smythe visited the Custom-House yesterday after-noon, and was introduced to Acting Collector Clinch, and to several of the deputy collectors. The object of the call was merely to become acquainted with the persons in charge, and to make some preliminary arrangements with reference to the assumption by Mr. Smythe of the duties of his office. Ex-Collector Draper, now the United States Cotton Agent at this port, gave Mr. Smythe some hint, drawn from his experience, in regard to the dispatch of business. Mr. Draper particu-

larly complimented the customs officers, who would sacist the new Collector. Mr. Smythe will take charge of the Customs House on Wednesday noon.

SOLDIER FOUND DROWNED .- The body of a soldier was discovered in the Narrows, off Fort Hamilton, on Satur day. Deceased had on a black coat, dark corded pantalcone, gray vest, and was marked en the arm with India ink, "C. Y., Bat. 5. U. S. Art." The Justice of the Peace at the town of New-Utrecht held an inquest on the remains, but nothing important was elicited, and a verdict of found drowned was rendered.

LAUGHING GAS .- The exhibition offered by Dr. Cotton at the Cooper Institute to-morrow evening, presents several rovel features of attraction. After the gentlemen, six ladies are to inhale the gas. At the close. Dr. C. will administer the gas, in larger doses, to several persons invited from the andlence, producing profound aleer, during which he will carract one or more teeth for them without their knowledge.

THE NEW COLLECTOR OF THE PORT .- Collector Henry A. Smythe this morning presented his official bands to U. S. District Attorney Courtney, for approval. Ris bonds-men are Effingham Townsend, Francis Skiddy, Samuel D. Babcock and Thos. Garner, esq.

JOHN B. GOUGH .- Mr. John B. Gough will deliver his last lecture of the season at Cooper Institute this evening.

A superior assortment of English Royal Velvet

TURKISH BATHS, No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hence Great, 6 to 8 a. m., 1 to 9 p. m., Lacks, 10 to 12 a. m. Sundays, Cents, 6 to 12 a. m.

SMOKE-BURNING.—THE SOLARTYPE was the important subject of discussion before the American Institute Nay 10, as saving 50 per cent of fuel, producing great best, burning smoke, keeping a sungle fire for 50 hours, and its general application to combustion. It can be seen in operation at No. 11 Chambers et., where come of the most valuable State and county rights may still be last of the Patentee. Parties intending to purchase croyers or FURNACES Will do well to buy from those having the right to use this improvement, and save the whole cost yearly in fuel.

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GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 756 Breadway, corner Eighth-st. Instruction (private if desired) in Pen manship, Book Aceplog, and Business Affairs.

OUR DESCRIDENTS FOR SEVERAL GENERATIONS .-OUR DESCRIDENTS FOR SEVERAL GENERATIONS.

The Rev. W. O. Hubbard of Wilson, N. Y., under date of Yes. 13,
1805, writes: "The report of the recent 'Trial' at Trey is waking us,
some interest here; and inquiries and calls to see our Machine (William)
cox & Gibba) are becoming frequent. The machine, however, is
well known, as frequent calls have long been made on us to do intotiols that cond not be done on other machines; and I think we have
never falled to accommodate such. I write you now to ask for a few
Descriptive Catalogues, with prices, No. Also, for copies of that
"Trial in pampliet form. I indose a little money for postage. Our
machine to one of your first make. Though baring run seven years,
inches not show injury to the amount of the per cent. I bearings or
would latt us and our describents for Several Greener
Tions.

Passengers Arrived. FROM SISAL-in bark Albertina-Jas. Calwell, Frederica Engli

Latest Ship News.

Steamship Tarifa (Br.) Langhage, Liverpool May 1, via Queenstown 2d, with moles, and 272 pass, to E. Conard. On 10th inst., 2 20 p. m., in lat. 40 50, long, 68 17, passed Isman and National Steamship Co., a steamser, bound E. Ship Hrechel (Ham.), Frederichs, Hamburg 20 days, with moles, and 22 pass, to R. M. Sioman & Edye. Had 2 briths and 5 deaths on the passes.

ard pass, to R. N. Sioman & Loye. Hart of this stock change of passage.

Bark Albertina, Olmstead, Sisal 14 days, with logwood, hisdes, & r., to Hargons & Co.

Brig Tiber (of Hahfar, N. S.). Farrall, Shields 60 days, with mise, to H. & F. W. Meyer, Had beavy weather; carried away main yard and split sails. March 24, in last 51 20, long, 6 44, feel in with brig Harriet (of and from Ardressan for Berdessuy), coal ideas, with 7 west of water in the held; ran close under her bow, three of the seamen of the H. Jumped into our rigging; lowered a best and pulled around ber, but haw no one on board; supposed they were drowned by the beat being ewumped; as she lay slongtish, filed, and the brig sails at 11 m., the same day. March 25, in last 59 49, long 6 75, spoke piolo beat No 26 of Schily, and put the three seamen on board of her, to be landed at Schily.

Whitney & Ce.
Schr. Henry Crosby. Armstrong. New-Haven. Sanday. 12th inst.
off Sandy Point split sails during the equal from weatward.
Schr. Martha P. King. Doane. Apalachicals 16 days, with ceder. to

Schr. Martha F. King, Donne, Apalachicain if days, w. R. H. Cole.
Schr. S. A. Hammond, Payne, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr. S. R. Themas, Amold. Fail River, Oranite.
Schr. Julia Ann. Nickerson, Bridgeport.
Schr. Varioca, Patten, Myster.
Schr. Typhone, Claston, New Lawen for Elizabethport.

Schr. Typnoor, Classon, See Inventor Lanceure,
BELOW.
Ship Isaac Webb, Crowell, from Liverpool, 22 days.
Ship Arnold Benninger, from Rotterdam.
Bark Norden (Nerw.), Anderson, from Cadia.
WIND-At Sunset, NW.

DISASTERS.

The bark Thomas Williams, from Liverpool for Apalachicela, her ashore on the Island of Casumel (Vacatas), and, after thimping heavily, got off assin, but found the vessel leading so badly that the pumps would not keep her free, and was obliged to run her ashere on the Island Mogeres (Vucatas) on the might of April 22, and became a total less. Captain and crew all saved, and arrived at Shail April 26.

Bark Palermo, McCarty, hence, March 18 for Marselles, After experiencing a series of diasters, drifted best of the Lightship on the 1s inst. took a pilot, and anchored, whence were towed to the city by steaming. DISASTERS.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW's, Greenwich and Morray-sts., where you will find Test. Coffice, Fish, Fiber and everything ease cheaper than any store in New York. One crice house. everything ease cheaper than any store in New-York. One crice houseGO to MACFARLAND'S Book Stere, corner,
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Chief of the Freedman surreau, Virginia

operate it—is, in short, a household fairy. STUART BARNES, Chief of the Freedune's flureau, Viricolas, Chief of the Freedune's flureau, Viricolas, A CLERGYMAN of excellent character, high scholarship, and gentiemanly deportment, who was graduated some 12 years since from one of our best Colleges, and has since exhibited great extractions, akill, and success in the training of youth, being about to travel and reside in Europe a few years, with his family and a portion of the very select family school he is teaching near New York, would take one or two other buys, of 10 to 18 years of age, to make up a pleasant number for the tour and foreign residence. A rate opportunity is thus offered to parents winning to advance a son in Classical Literature, Modern Languages, Science, and the common branches of a practical education, while education at the came time the choicest society and a wife ratge of observation by travel in westigns, for more particular information, and for an introduction, if desired, to the gentleman and lady at the head of this family, inquiry may be made of J. A. NASH & N. H. CAMP, No. 5 Beckments, N.Y., Room No. 5.

N. Y., Room No. 5.

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